Amnsements.

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BEOADWAY THEATRE-S-A Daughter of the Revolution.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL S Concert COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-My Aunt Bridget. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-A Galety Girl. EDEN MUSEE-8-Vandeville. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE \$110-Itis Wife's Father. GARDEN THEATRE \$15-Triby.
GARRICK THEATRE-\$30-Aims and the Man. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE S.15 Puld'n Head Wils HERALD SQUARE THEATRE S.15 Hamlet II.

ROSTER & RIAL'S - S.39 - Vandeville.
PALMER'S THEATRE - S.15 - Little Christopher.
FOLO GROUNDS - 4 - Inseball.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE - 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. - Vandeville
STANDARD THEATRE - S.30 - Too Much Johnson. TERRACE GARDEN-Der Obersteiger. 366 FIFTH AVE. 0 a. m. in 6:30 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m. -Art Logn. Exhibition.

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New York Daily Tribune.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were held in Italy; the Sacialists apparently have gained several seats. A French expedition in Guiana was treacherously fired on by Brazilian adventurers; in the battle which followed sixty-one of the assailants and five of the Frenchmen were killed. = Rumors of an approaching Cabinet crisis have been revived in Berlin. The report that this country would act as arbitrator in the dispute between France and Venezuela was denied in Paris. === The Valkyrie III was launched at Glasgow.

Domestic .- Governor Morton is puzzled over the return of the bill relating to control of New-York City's insane by Mayor Strong without approval or disapproval. - A train struck an electric car in Chicago, at a street crossing, kill- and at the close hurriedly strove to do eight ing and wounding several persons. === The hours' work in one? Or of an engineer who idled New-Jersey Senate Investigating Committee will along, far behind schedule time, until he reached meet at Trenton to-day to discuss reform legisla- the last few miles of the run, and then put on tion and prepare its report for submission to the all steam in a mad attempt to come in on time? discussed the danger to returning commercial

prosperity from the free-silver agitation. City and Suburban .- News was received of the death of John A. Morris at Kerrville, Texas. Grand Army posts and patriotic societies were represented at memorial services in a number of churches and cem-teries. = A fatal stabbing affair occurred at Fort Lee between

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Rain; decidedly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 59 degrees; highest, 73 degrees.

districts as agreed upon by the Aldermen's Committee and likely to be adopted by the Board. actually get through its work in less time, as Each Senate district, except one, It will be observed, contains three Assembly districts; the XXIst has only two, thus filling out the comple ment of thirty-five. A minority report on behalf of Tammany Hall may be made respecting the division of three of the Senate districts, but the probabilities are that the boundary lines indicated on the map will be accepted without important changes.

If it be true that members of the Grand Jury were among the leaders of the mob which broke open the jail in Danville, Ill., and lynched two prisoners, there is small likelihood that any one will be brought to justice for the crime. Possibly, though, the matter way be taken up later and a proper investigation made. The plea offered in behalf of the lawbreakers is that they were unwilling to give Governor Altgeld an opportunity to pardon these men after their trial and conviction, and public sentiment in the vicinity of Danville apparently upholds the high-handed proceeding. Altgeld's pardon of the Anarchists was exceedingly exasperating, it is true, but it can at hands, and have no valid excuse in the court of public opinion.

tee and compelled to admit that he had unlawfully retained large amounts of the State's money. | in the defeat of the Norsemen and the expulsion | investing it for his own use and profit; but he from the country of the Danish Viceroy and his pleaded in extenuation that he was able to make officers; and the Congress of Vienna, organized other side of the shield is turned, and Mr. Kelsey's sworn statements on file in the Trenton tax office are ruthlessly exposed to the public tion of his old comrade and for the assistance gaze. From these it appears that for years he has owed more than his estate was worth. Truly, Mr. Kelsey is one of the most remarkable men in public life at the present moment. Has he no fear of violating the law of New-Jersey on the subject of perjury?

A good deal of interest is already manifested, as our Albany correspondent points out, in the election of Senators next fall. This arises from two circumstances. In the first place, the Senate is henceforth to be composed of fifty instead of thirty-two members; in the second, Senators lected this year will hold office for three years, and will take part in the election of a Senator in Congress to succeed David B. Hill, whose term will expire on March 4, 1897. The new Senate districts are determined by the revised Constitution, and in consequence of the increased number and the rearrangement several members of dors and Consuls to represent abroad the diplo-

tricts. Many of them will seek renomination, doms, and it is stipulated that these nominations tion, and log-rolling among men of letters is ennevertheless. It is of the utmost importance that shall be made by the King, acting in conjunction couraged by subservience of brains to birth. But great pains should be taken by Republicans in with the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs perhaps log-rolling for a title in rivalry to a sucall the districts in making their nominations. The and a Norwegian Minister of State. For a time cessful brewer is no more contemptible than logpeople are hopeful of improving the quality of all went smoothly; but within the last two dec- rolling with critics for a niche in the temple of the Legislature under the new régime, and must, ades the economic policy of Sweden has become fame. And that is all the fashion just now in of course, look to the Republican party to bring diametrically opposed to that of Norway, in this, London. about that result.

The Voorhees Investigating Committee is now engaged in the preparation of its report, which will include numerous recommendations designed o expedite public business and save the money of the taxpayers of New-Jersey. If its recommendations are accepted by the Legislature, fat fees will be cut off, needless offices abelished, the State printing reorganized and economically interests that were usually sacrificed. This is done, and other reforms of vital importance introduced. It is expected that a saving of \$175,000 to allowed to assume such proportions that the de-\$200,000 annually can be effected; and it will be | mands of the Norwegians no longer are restricted interesting and profitable to compare this with to a separate consular department, but to the the cost of the investigation, which amounts thus far to about \$8,000 certainly a modest sum in save the dynastic one in the person of King it, is more than half on the unsound side himself. view of what has been accomplished. The com- Oscar. mittee has by no means completed its work. There is no doubt that it has ample authority to prosecute the investigation without further action by the Legislature, but if there is any question on this point it will be easy to settle it decisively when the legislative session is reopened next week.

THE LEGISLATIVE TIME-TABLE.

One of the best features of the new Constituion is just now causing some perplexity. That instrument requires all city bills to be referred, after passage by the Legislature, to the Mayors of the cities concerned. If the Mayors approve them, they then go to the Governor for his signature; but if the Mayors disapprove them they are killed, unless readopted by the Legislature. But the Legislature passed a lot of city bills in the last few days of the session, when there was Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinatter ated.

TY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a Lecent postage at the first few days of the session, when there was not stamp be affixed to every copy of the baily. Sunday or Seinl-Yebune maded for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better neveral by buying the Tribune from a newsdealer.

DREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Tribune from a newsdealer.

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DREIGN POSTAGE.—The law requires that a Lecent postage into time for the Mayors to act upon them and return them before adjournment. What is to be done with them? They have been referred to the Mayors. Those which are approved in may be sized by the Governor and become laws, without dispute. But those which are not approved out dispute. But those which are not approved the stand on a different ground. According to the Constitution they must be passed again by the conner of risk. Legislature if they are to become laws. The Legislature is, however, not in session. Are those bills killed by the Mayors' vetoes? Or can the Governor practically exercise the Legislature's function regarding them and make them laws, if he sees fit, in spite of the Mayors' vetoes? It is an interesting question, on both sides of which much may be said. But there is no occasion for any one to get excited or be worried wer it. It will soon be settled, perhaps by a judiial decision. And whichever way it is settled, no serious harm will be done.

The real significance of it lies in its lesson to the Legislature. It has already been suggested that a joint rule should be adopted providing that no city bills shall be passed in the last fifteen days of the session. That, perhaps, would be a good thing; and perhaps not. What is most limportant is to apply to all the work of the session the rule of promptness. The Legislature should attend to business early in the session instead of backing and filling for political-or personal-advantage. In this year's Legislature measures of vital interest to the people were deliberately "hung up" for weeks. It has for years been customary to delay action on some important bills until the very end of the session, and the closing days of sessions have been notorious for the hurried rushing through of bills, under whip and

That is all wrong. State business first, politics and personal favors afterward, should be the rule. What would be thought of workmen of any other kind, bank clerks or blacksmiths, who spent most of the day in idleness or gambling, ext week. ==== Archbishop Ireland | No different rule of judgment is to be applied to the legislative workmen of the State. The Legislature should get to work in earnest at the very opening of the session, and should attend to the most important matters first, leaving the minor ones for after consideration. The closing days of the session should be devoted not to a wild scramble to see how much delayed business can be rushed through, pellmell, but to a delibnothing has been forgotten, and that everything has been finished up properly. Under such a system there might not be as much "fun" at we have an idea that the Legislature would well as in a manner vastly more satisfactory and more profitable to the people of the State.

BASED ON CONQUEST.

As there seems to be a possibility of a rupture of the ties by which Norway has been bound to Sweden since 1815, it is worth while remembering that this union was just as compulsory and unwelcome to the Norwegians as that between | Only recently has eminence in letters brought England and Ireland fifteen years earlier, was high social position, and the author has always to the people of the Emerald Isle. In the latter case it was brought about by political trickery, and by an amount of bribery compared to which that of Tweed and of the Tammany Ring falls into the shade. But with Norway it was effected by an armed invasion, the sturdy Norsemen making a hard fight for what they considered their freedom. Up to 1813 Norway had belonged to Denmark, and it was a son of the King of Denmark who was ruling the country as Viceroy of King Christian VI. The latter had been injudicious enough to ally his fortunes with those of Napoleon, and when the rout of the French least be said for him that he acted within the at Leipsic inaugurated that series of defeats law. The lynchers took the law in their own | which culminated in the overthrow of the French Empire, the French Marshal, Bernadotte, who had deserted the cause of Napoleon on being elected Crown Prince of Sweden, joined the These be hard times for the Hon. Henry C. enemies of his former patron, and with a force Kelsey, Secretary of State for New-Jersey. Re- of 30,000 Swedes invaded Norway on the strength cently he was haled before the Senate Commit- of the Danish King's connection with Bonaparte. The war between Norway and Sweden resulted | Tennyson taken the same stand a new dignity good at any time the entire amount of his in- to reconstitute that Europe which had been so debtedness to the commonwealth. Now the sadly disintegrated by Napoleon, affirmed the conquest and awarded the Kingdom of Norway to Sweden as a reward for Bernadotte's deser-

which he had afforded to the allied Powers. Instead of treating Norway as a conquered country, the Swedes manifested a far more liberal spirit than that displayed by England toward Ireland at the time of the Union. For, having summoned a Norwegian National Assembly, they placed it in negotiation with a commis sion of the Stockholm Parliament with the object of drawing up a Norwegian Constitution, whereby almost complete autonomy was assured to the Western Kingdom, the King being compelled to share his time, and consequently to spend his revenue, equally between Stockholm and Christiania. The only superiority which the Swedes retained in connection with this Norwegian Constitution was the right of opposing any medifica-

tion that might concern both kingdoms. Now, one of the articles of this Constitution provides for the appointment of the Ambassa-

that while the one country is committed to Free Trade, the other is equally imbued with the SECRETARY CARLISLE TEACHING ERROR. necessity of Protection, the result being that the Swedish-Norwegian consuls abroad have invariably had to choose whether they would favor their Swedish fellow-countrymen at the expense of the Norwegians, or vice-versa. As the Foreign Office, however, is situated at Stockholm and not at Christiania, it was Norwegian the origin of the present trouble, which has been severance of every bond of union with Sweden

THE TRUCKMEN'S BILL.

Commissioner Waring is entitled to credit for way, and at this time, when he is under severe more silver certificates in circulation and substiand probably just censure on account of the tution of State for National banks. half of the truckmen, to whom Colonel Waring into use in their stead, he had not the least intenexceedingly forcible letter concerning the evils the Trensury or of the country. What he wanted which they have long been permitted to inflict | was to placate the silver men, and that is his return them before adjournment. What is to be upon the whole community, themselves in object in renewing the proposal in his Memphis cluded, it is urged by advocates of this measure speech. True the Senate Committee, though that a complete withdrawal of their special privi- Democratic, declined to give the discretionary leges would subject them to great and un- power asked, but dispatches say that within necessary loss and inconvenience-would certain limits the Secretary can still pile up stand on a different ground. According to the Constitution they must be passed again by the sons who take this view of the case, their sym- that he is doing so. But the change is dangerous pathy must be due to a radically false concept to the country and to the Treasury. tion of the uses of a public theroughfare. Such a misconception is not altogether unnatural and a larger proportion of silver notes, which are strange, for it has been persistently inculcated liable to depreciate, into the hands of the wageby the municipal authorities. Tender considera-tion for this or that private interest with a "pull" retail trade. When the teachings of Mr. Carmunicipal administration, and it is not surpris- money" convince the working people that these

of the community as a whole. preserve is a serious injury to the many is al- it cannot compel any creditor to accept.

KNIGHTHOOD AND LETTERS.

A title of knighthood or nobility is a pleasant thing to receive in a country where such distinct tions are in fashion. In some cases they serve as scension picks him out as the one actor of his time who is worthy to rank socially with the Mayor of the last town which gave the Queen a reception. That may not seem an entirely happy judgment, but the new knight doubtless appreciates that it was kindly intended as a compliment both to himself and his profession. Brains have played a small part in the winning of titles as compared with offices, arms and landholding. taken precedence of the musician and the mummer. And the mummer comes last of all. Even the dramatist fares worse than his fellow-writers. Sir Arthur Sullivan had a title while his coworker in the operas which made them both famous was unrewarded. Sir William Davenant put plays on the stage, but he owed his knighthood to military service of his King. At last, however, in the distribution of birthday honors the actor comes in for a share. That is a concession in the case of one whose calling is to amuse people. The court jester had no such recogni-The new knight-actor, to be sure, is a gentleman, a genius, a man of charming personality and great worth, but aristocracles of birth and favor do not place an overhigh valuation on those qualities. That they appreciate them at all is a sign of deepening democracy.

When Tennyson accepted a peerage he set the example to lesser men of accepting patronage as a favor. Carlyle refused all decorations. Had would have been given to the profession of literature. Not that any titles or lack of titles can author, but by acknowledging that a Crown or a State could make more valid a great writer's claim to renown he cheapened the value of his own supreme achievements in the eyes of the unthinking. There need be no spirit of churlishness in holding aloof from these decorations. The only proper distinctions in the world of letters are those which letters themselves give. We need not quarrel with Sir Walter Besant for accepting favors when Tennyson did not scorn them. But Thackeray untitled has all the fame and reverence that any man may ask. No coronet can make a novel immortal. Sir Henry Irving may feel that he has been complimented for charming and educating the English people on the stage. The same compliment has been given for the making of excellent beer.

But the English world is not yet advanced to the full appreciation of an aristocracy of brains. Too many men of brains themselves have not had the appreciation, and have been willing to vice at Court and in affairs of State as adding

the last Senate will find themselves in new dis. | matic and commercial interests of the two king- | a means of increasing their own literary reputa-

While heartily commending Secretary Carlisle's Southern speeches, it is essential to observe that he still sticks to some monetary heresies of the most dangerous kind, and persistently injects them into addresses which are undoubtedly intended in good faith to inculcate only the soundest of sound doctrines. Even in such efforts, Mr. Carlisle is not able to refrain from stimulating the more money and soft money demands of the West and South, evidently because he does not see where the dividing line is between good money and bad money, and not being aware of Just as he found in some evanescent partisan motives sufficient reason to vote for free and unlimited column of silver, which he now states he never desired, so he baits his hook for inevery good thing which he has done in the right | flation and free silver men with promises of

financial management of his department, we It need not be doubted that Mr. Carlisle thinks take pleasure in repeating our commendation these changes can be made with safety. The of his persistent warfare against the storage of fact that he has that delusion fixes his real place trucks in city streets. There seems to be special in the discussion, just as the sincere belief of need just now of active co-operation between Senator Jones that free coinage would restore and the values for four weeks ending April 25 and the Street Cleaning Department and intelligent | the parity of gold and silver puts him on the citizens who have approved its course in this side of silver monometallists. When Mr. Carmatter, for a bill was passed by the last Legls- lisle appeared before the House Committee, and lature which is intended to legalize and prolong urged that he should be given discretionary monstrous nuisance, and a hearing upon it power to retire legal tenders of small denominais about to be given by Mayor Strong. In be- tions in order to get more silver certificates several weeks ago sent a perfectly truthful and tion, we may presume, to increase the peril of

It is dangerous to the country, because it puts has long been one of the familiar principles of liste and other Democratic advocates of "sound ing that some respectable citizens find it diffi- same notes, being redeemable only in silver cult to comprehend all at once the superior rights | dollars worth about fifty cents each, are sure to fall first and farthest in the case of any mone-As Commissioner Warfug said in the letter to tary disturbance, the millions are liable to begin which we have referred, there is no better ex- hearding gold and notes redeemable in gold cuse for the storage of trucks in the streets than again, just as they did when the panic began of use and value which the owner takes care of certificates in circulation, and constantly thrust by paying rent. On the contrary, there is every | back by retail dealers into the cities where such reason why the great majority should not be notes can be used in paying dues to Government injured for the benefit of a very few. That the will cut down Treasury receipts of all other shiftless system which the Commissioner wants kinds of money, and force it to take a larger to abolish and which the Legislature tried to part of its revenue in a kind of paper which

solutely certain. It increases the difficulty and It is exceedingly disheartening to find Secrecost of cleaning the streets, diminishes the space tary Carlisle appealing again to the Southern which ought to be kept clear for traffic. Im- passion for unlimited State bank circulation. pedes the free passage of air, and causes a hid- even in a speech professedly prepared with the cous disfigurement. That any public official or express object of lifting Southern Democrats private citizen should be compelled to argue such out of their monetary errors. Surely Mr. Carlisle a case, as if it were doubtful and possibly im- knows by this time that no other proposal could moral, is almost or quite ridiculous. But such be made which the real advocates of sound distorted views of public and private rights are money would regard with more disfavor and held both by those who are personally inter- apprehension. This very scheme, for which he ested and by others whom an irrational sympathy and the President contended during the last influences that an incessant repetition of funda- session of Congress, was the cause of prolonged mental truths seems to be absolutely indispensa- | delay in recovery of business, just as his proposal to pay Treasury notes in silver was the the damaged article off as embodying the prin-Whatever the extent of Commissioner War immediate cause of the alarm in 1893, which ciples of Sifas Wright. It is hard enough on lng's culpability may be, he is entirely right in | presently swelled into a panic. If such are the | Jefferson and Jackson to have to father everyhis position on this subject, and he deserves notions which the very leaders and champions thing that goes by the name of Democracy, but of for his courageous and resolute effort to of "sound money" Democracy cannot help they are probably used to it by this time. Silas tion. She has more hicycle factories than any teaching, the country may with great reason Wright's memory is worthy of better treatment conclude that neither Democratic faction is entitled to any confidence whatever.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The time of year has come at which the future marks of Governmental favor, in others they pay of business and industry depends very largely erate and leisurely looking around, to see that off royal debts for courtesies extended or per- upon the outcome of wheat and cotton. Always a somal services performed, and again they are the serious question, since it affects purchases of tardy confirmation by the State of a title to great- products for a succeeding year, it is particularly ness already conferred by the popular voice. To | important now because of large imports and de-Albany as there has been, and there surely would the last class belongs the honor which has just creasing revenues of the Treasury. May reports the boundaries of the twelve Senate districts into not be as many "jobs" put through. But then been extended to Mr. Henry Irving. Sir Henry are usually conflicting. But this year wider neither would there be so many ill-considered Irving will be no greater man than he was with- variations than usual are natural, because by the new Constitution, and also the Assembly and imperfect laws on our statute books. And out the sign of knighthood. His genius will be storms and frosts have undeniably been severe no more appreciated, and his friends will be no beyond precedent, and prices of cotton and warmer in their love for him. Official conde- wheat, far below what used to be the lowest points for this season, offer exceptional chances for speculation. It is not easy to get at the truth when most of the official reports, prac- Republican tried to force upon his party, newspapers in producing regions, have a strong estimate correctly the outcome.

from every station, but at this season special extion, and such of these reports as have been made public indicate that the injury to grain has not been nearly so great as many suppose; that spring wheat is not injured, but on the whole promises better than usual, and that the injury to winter wheat, at the worst less than reports indicate, will be partly made up by replanting. That these accounts are believed by officials and the principal owners of the great grain-carrying roads is shown by current quotations. Eight stocks of the principal grain-carrying roads a week ago, and 80 cents per share higher than two weeks ago, when they had been advanced an average of \$5.60 per share within the previous four weeks. Apparently the men who have most accurate knowledge through railroad channels have not been unloading stocks. All railroad a week ago, and not an eighth of 1 per cent below their average two weeks ago after a remake any real difference in the standing of the markable rise. Earnings are a shade better than last year in May, 4.8 per cent thus far, but 13.2 per cent below earnings of 1893, and support is everywhere due, not to present earnings, but to special advices from the West also report that the injury has been much exaggerated. The wheat market still gives evidence of a con-

trary opinion. After advancing 5% cents the previous week, wheat rose more than 10 cents last week, and closed 74 cents higher. Western recelpts for the week were larger than last year, and for the month 6,400,000 bushels, against 6,500,-000 last year, while Atlantic exports, including flour, have been only 6,770,000 bushels for four weeks, against 10,274,000 last year. The Pacific Coast has large crops, which are moving freely. Corn and oats were naturally more liable to inabout 2 cents and oats less than 1 cent. While any day may bring serious injury, the balance of thus far sufficient materially to affect the general

posing the crop to more danger in the fall. A it must some time, the chances are that the cancombination of injuries by weather, such as occurred in 1892, may yet reduce the yield materially. But stocks of American here and abroad are still 3,384,552 bales, and 200,000 bales larger than after the great crop of 1891. Only 108,626 bales have come into sight this month, against 172,553 in 1892, but Northern spinners have taken only 26,206 bales, against 79,543 in that year.

Unless the future brings a setback, the promise for business is good. The volume of domestic trade, as shown by clearings, is for May 28.6 per cent larger than last year, and only 6.9 per cent less than in 1893. Two kinds of allowance must here be made, for the panic which began in May, 1893, and for the tremendous speculation in progress this year. Sales of wheat at New-York last week were 154,923,000 bushels, against 12,593,000 for the same week in 1893, and the sales for four weeks have been in value about \$231,000,000, against \$111,000,000 in that year. Sales of cotton in four weeks have been in value \$135,000,000, against \$89,000,000 in 1893. In these two products alone dealings at New-York have increased enough to make a difference of 4% per cent in exchanges for the whole country. The better returns of railway earnings, though partly due to last year's coal strike, also give promise, and foreign trade looks a little better. The imports still exceed last year's, but there is gradual decrease in the marketing of foreign drygoods, as appears from the following, in which the values thrown on the market at New-York prior to May 28 are divided by 3 to get the monthly average for the first quarter, four weeks ending May 23 are definitely stated:

Four weeks Four weeks Monthly
May, April, av. 1st qr.
Woollens 52.113.835 \$2.778.930 \$5.500.000
Cottons 1.516.758 2.277.449 3.100.000
Silks 2.550.081 2.755.442 3.500.000
Flax 1.046.204 1.277.559 1.700.000
Miscellaneous 814.000 1.338.302 2.000.006

The textile industries show no material change, and strikes continue to restrict woollen production, but sales of wool were slightly larger for the week, and also for the last three weeks, than in any previous year. Cotton goods find a rather diminished demand, and print cloths are a shade lower. But the season for extended renewing of orders for textiles has not come, and the cold weather has retarded retail distribution. The sale of boots and shoes continues larger than in any previous year, with most manufacturers supplied with orders until about the middle of August, and disinclined to take more, with leather constantly rising. It is stated that the advance in boots and shoes since June last has been 25 to 35 per cent, in leather 65 to 70, and in hides 140 to 150 per cent, but large imports of hides are now expected.

The advance of 50 cents in the price of pig iron by the Thomson Iron Company, and the rise of Bessemer from at Phitsburg to \$1150, result from increase in wages which grows more general in Western works. Finished products also begin to advance, and there is evidence of increasing demand, partly to anticipate the expected advance in prices, as is natural. But "The Rallroad Gafor the storage of lumber or any other article in 1833. At the same time, the excess of silver zette" states that 22,029 freightcars have been or dered this year, against less than 17,000 in the whole year 1894, though 51,000 were built in 1893 and 93,000 in 1892. Payrolls in iron works at Pittsburg appear from bank statements to have increased nearly 28 per cent since last year, partly in number of hands and time and partly in rates. It is not to be expected that all branches of trade can gain alike, and the Pittsburg region enjoys exceptional advantages in the production of structural iron and steel in which the demand has this year been remarkably large. But beyond doubt the improvement in the iron industry has become general, and apparently it

> The spring calendar got awry six or eight weeks ago, and the clerk of the weather has not been able to straighten things out yet.

It is most unfilial for Democrats in the present battered condition of their party to try to palm

They have taken to lynching criminals in Illinois on the ground that if the latter are left to the law, and are tried and convicted, the Anarchist Governor Altgeld will pardon them out. The reason is not sufficient, of course. But so far as it goes it is entirely true and valid. It is difficult to imagine a convict too vile and impenitent to receive Altgeld's "clemency." Illinois is to-day a sort of thug's paradise. That is the price the State has to pay for the privilege of having a Democratic-Socialist-Anarchist crank for its Gov-

"Evil combinations are not strategy," wrote St. Clair McKelway to the Democratic editors. That does not sound revolutionary, but it is not at all pleasant reading for Democrats who last winter turned in to help every bad bill that every bad the tickets used by the workingmen in the

The spectacle of an old and young Queens-

interest in raising prices, while all the grain and | berry, father and son, at fisticuffs in a London cotton carrying railroads and the controlling street and afterward at the bar of a police court men who operate in their stocks have reason to is as painful as any in which the members of that plain the matter, but it was of no use. And to setconceal any dismal fact if they want to sell. Yet | extraordinary family have ever figured, but, conit is most important for the business world to sidering the relations of the house to the practice of pugilism, it is not without a certain consistency, On the whole, the stock market supplies in this | though the rules of that exercise, as laid down in case the most weighty evidence. The great the Queensberry chart, were violated by both congrain-carrying roads have not only their reports | testants. So unprofessional an instrument as an umbrella was brought into play during the prog- welf unspotted from the world. Adv." ress of the contest, and most of the ordinances prescribed for such occasions were violated. The physical injuries sustained on either side were not serious, and perhaps in such a generation no moral ones could be inflicted. As an example of degeneration in the proud ranks of British aristocracy, the race may present an interesting object of contemplation, but that is all now left to it to illustrate.

> The report that some charitable institutions have been turned into "sweat-shops" is not a pleasant one.

That the Formosans have declared their independence of China is not a bit surprising, seeing that they have never acknowledged China's sovereignty over them. Fully two-thirds of the island has always been independent of foreign rule. But Japan is likely to bring the whole of it to terms in short order.

The present generation has not suffered so severely as the last one did from controversies as to the authorship of Junius, though it has had its own burdens in that particular, now promising future prospects. Trade journals which have increase and to lay another intolerable load on posterity. Some pestilent literary malcontent abroad has dug up the buried question and begun to unwrap its cenclothes, a performance which, judging from old precedents, will take about half a century-a period long enough to unwind the mummies of the thirty dynasties or unravel the stony intricacles of the Egyptian labyrinth. For a generation or more it has been settled to the satisfaction of everybody that Sir Philip Francis wrote the Junius letters. The testimonies in the case seemed as complete as they ever are in any case determinable by the evidence of circumstances. Macaulay arrayed them jury than wheat, but corn only rose last week all more than forty years ago, with a convincing effect upon the world at large, and nothing new in the matter has been adduced till recently. It evidence as yet is that none has been sustained is now shown that some letters signed Junius were published in a London paper after the deconsider decorations designed as rewards for ser- prosperity. Much the same conclusion appears to parture of Sir Philip Francis for India. Somebe warranted as to cotton, though the reduction | thing of a to-do is made about the discovery, as if distinction to themselves. They have thus led in acreage is presumably as much as Latham, Al- it finally disposed of Sir Philip's claims, and the the ambitions of small writers to seek titles as exander & Co. report, namely, 13.5 per cent, which question of authorship had to be argued all over

of itself would cut down the yield to about 8,430,000 again. It will undoubtedly revive discussion bales, and, besides, some injury has been sus- which may run into the greatest bore, afflicting tained, and cold weather has delayed growth, extankerous Sir Philip will still head the poll,

> A multitude of candidates for the Presidential nomination is an augury of their party's success, The only Democratic candidate in sight is the man under whose leadership the party has pretty nearly vanished out of sight.

The frequency with which portions of Canada are seen hanging in the sky over our Northern range of counties excites some apprehension in those regions, and is a phenomenon worth looking into. Plausible explanations of it from an optical and meteorological point of view will, of course, not be wanting, but something beyond these will be necessary to still the apprehensions which such spectacles excite along the border. They show a dangerous levity in the territory of the Dominion, importing that it needs a more secure anchorage and ought to be tied down with the green withes of annexation. Our real estate does not, so far as heard from, go floating around in that manner, and if political union would assure her of a share in our stability it would be worth striving for, whatever the Tory and official element there may think about it. At this rate the whole Northern region may float away some day, to be gulfed under Antarctic oceans, like a new Atlantis, the penguin and the albatross screaming over its place of burial. If it comes in with us, we will try to keep it in place, notwithstanding its buoyant aerial tendencies, in such contrast with the heaviness of its resident population and public debt, to say nothing of its political and parliamentary oratory and its ordinary style of weather.

PERSONAL.

Henry B. Herts, the young architect who designed the Columbian Arch that stood at Fifth-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., is an exhibitor at the Parls Salon this year. He shows four architectural landscapes of English scenery. Mr. Herts has been admitted to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, having passed a creditable examination.

Percy Alden, the founder and energizing spirit of Mansfield House, East London, is spending a short time in this country familiarizing himself with American college settlements. In speaking of him, "The Congregationalist" says: "This is Mr. Alden's third visit to America, and his straightforward, earnest manner and absorption in his lifework win for him everywhere a cordial welcome and hearing. A graduate of Balliol and Mansfeld colleges. Oxford, he is a man of thorough culture and refined spirit, and, like another heroic Balliol man before him, Arnold Toynbee, he is devoting all his talents to the unfortunate and unblessed classes herded in the poorer sections of the East End."

Robert W. Vonnoh, professor of painting in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, has resigned on account of overwork. He was born in Hartford, Conn., September 17, 1858. He studied in Paris with Boulanger and Lefebyre in 1881, and, returning to Boston, where he had a studio, began to paint portraits, principally of children. He soon became instructor in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and remained there until 1887, when he resigned to go abroad again. He remained in France, painting ut of doors at Gretz and elsewhere near Paris, until 1891, when he returned to this country and scame instructor of painting in the schools of the became instructor of painting in the schools of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He is a member of the Society of American Artists. He received a medal at the Columbian Exposition in 1836, having previously been medalled at the Paris Exposition in 1839, when he was awarded a bronze decoration, and at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston, in 1831, at the Salon, he received honorable mention in

There died in Milan, Italy, the other day a woman with a remarkable history. She was Signora Caterina Passudotti, who took part in the revolu-Caterina Fassaciant tions of 1801. 1818, 1833 and 1864. Her house in Friaul in 1864 was the trysting-place of all revolutionists. She had great influence over Mazzini, and was called "The Spartan" by Garibakli.

Miss Mindora L. Berry, of Oakland, Cal., is to conduct a summer school for the education of prospective missionaries to China and Japan. She is an enthusiast on the subject of missions, and has worked as a missionary in China herself.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Eastern paper, having called Toledo, Ohio, "the Coventry of America," "The Blade" indorses the appellation, on the ground that Coventry is the great bicycle manufacturing centre of England, "Toledo," it says, "already merits the same distincthis year will be larger than that of any other in this country. And 'the Coventry of America' is altogether a better name than the 'Future Great,' applied in derision a quarter of a century ago, and kept alive by stupid people here who could not realize the sarcasm of the epithet. It is much better, too, than the newer term, 'The Lady of the Lakes, which is simply stily and vapid. entry of America' tells of energy and enterprise, of a busy hive of industry, of work and business, and therefore of prosperity. The title fits Toledo."

May Cover Many Similar Cases—"Here is one faulty passage in your story," said the editor: ""Hat Villain! I have found you out, have 1?" he hissed." Now how could be 'hiss' those words? "He might have had a harelip, sir," repited the gifted young author, rising to the emergency.—(Chicago Tribuse cago Tribune.

A wealthy religious man of Glasgow, Scotland, recently requested of the street car companies the privilege of printing Scripture texts on the back of commission hours. But no sooner was the privilege extended to him than the car companies got in hot They were charged with discriminating against the workingmen by assuming that they needed texts more than the people who used the cars at other hours of the day. They tried to extie the difficulty they were obliged to print the Scripture texts as though they were paid advertise-So now the texts are printed like this: "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden. Tf." "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: To visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep him-

Sometimes in the Way-"Who's this man who has grown so rich in your ward?"
"Oh, that's Skayte, an ignorant sort of fellow."
"And the man who's bankrupt?"
"That's Mazzles, the eminent authority on financiering."—(Chicago Record.

Two well-educated Hungarians, who started from the Argentine Republic on August 2, 1892, to walk to Chicago, are now as far as Missouri. Their object is to collect data for a work on the geographical, topographical, agricultural, mineral, industrial and commercial conditions of the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and the United States. They will publish a book on these subjects, containing in addition accurate record is kept of every day's progress, and the data thus collected will be carefully compiled and published. They swam 140 rivers, on several occasions narrowly escaping being devoured by alligators. They started penniless, but people along the route have provided generously for them. They hope to reach Chicago about June 6.

Fuddy—How did you like Hammerton in "Julius Caesar" last night? Duddy—Well, I can't say that he was altogether satisfactory in the earlier scenes; but it was a real pleasure to see him die.—(Boston Transcript.

Strawberry rash and shad rash are comparatively common; but quinine rash will be new to m people. "It broke out on me," says a Philadelphia man "like little water blisters, and becoming been in the habit of taking large doses of quining and told me it came from that. Well, I stopped the quinine, and the rash disappeared. Last week I decided to change my barber, and went to a new shop. The next day the rash broke out again, as bad as ever. I knew I hadn't taken any quinine for a month, and I couldn't account for it. back to the barber shop, and after shaving me the whiff of it, and then it all became clear to me. What is that you are putting on my head?' I asked. 'Oh, that's just a preparation of quinine to invigorate the scalp,' he replied. That settled it, from the hair invigorator had got into my system and brought out the rash. Funny, wasn't it?

Inequality.—"This here system," mouned Mr. Dismal Dawson, "is all plumb wrong. Why is it, I rise to ask, why is it that the very fellers that ain't got no warm houses to sleep in is the ones that hasn't got no clothes to keep the wind off?"—(Inedianapolis Journal.